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TELLS JURY OF LOVE FOR WEDDED ADMIRER

Dramatic Outbreak of Miss Delaney in Camden Breach of Promise Trial—Court Non-Suits Action.

MISS DELANEY'S LOVE ORATION.

"I certainly would. I love him and always have. Mine is the sincere, genuine affection of a whole lifetime. I never knew any other love. His interests have always been mine and his interests are still mine."—Miss Lydia B. Delaney's declaration on the stand in her breach of promise suit.

Camden, N. J., Oct. 25.—The \$50,000 breach of promise suit of Lydia B. Delaney against Thomas J. Huband, Jr., came to an abrupt termination this afternoon before Judge Miller at the conclusion of the testimony of the plaintiff, by the Court granting a motion for a non-suit to the attorney for Huband.

Miss Delaney was on the stand when Court opened this morning, under direct examination, as she had been all of yesterday. Her lawyer, Samuel Roberts, asked her whether or not if Huband was a free man, she would to-day wed him if he were willing. To this she replied:

"I certainly would. I love him (Mr. Roberts) and always have. Mine is the sincere, genuine affection of a whole lifetime. I never knew any other love. His interests have always been mine, and his interests are still mine."

Huband, who sat within a few feet of her, looked stolidly into vacant space, not a muscle of his face moving. His wife, to whom he had been married all of the last ten years of his courtship of the plaintiff, looked first at Miss Delaney and then at her husband.

She looked harder at both when the answer to another question came a few moments later. It was when Miss Delaney related how within a few months of learning of his marriage, after his father's death, she had urged him to wed her, and when he refused and said he could not explain why she had asked him, "Is it because you no longer care for me?" Huband replied, "Not at all, my darling. I care for you now more than ever. I do want you; yes, I want you more than anything else on this round globe; but it is impossible for me to marry you now."

This answer was given by the witness arising in her chair and dramatically addressing the jury.

Huband dropped his eyes to the floor. His wife leaned forward to see the features first of Miss Delaney, who met her gaze unflinchingly, then to glance at her husband. Her next move attracted the attention of all, for, leaning across her mother, Mrs. Huband had a short, but vigorous colloquy with the defendant and then resumed her upright position.

Miss Delaney told how, after she had learned of his marriage and had upbraided him for his false dealing with her, he had agreed to pay her \$150 a month for her lifetime. Asked how she could be secured of this, he said he would give her a bond or a judgment note.

"No," said she, "I am still willing to trust you." He paid her \$150 by check, which she had cashed, but never again would he pay her the stipulated sum. However, he did give her a Christmas present of \$30 and paid \$7 for seats for herself and sister to witness the Philadelphia Fence Jubilee. He broke off negotiations for the payment of the \$150 because she wanted to call in a lawyer to protect her interests. She threatened to sue him and he told her to go ahead.

Later she met him and his wife on the street and essayed to have a talk with him, but the wife interfered, assailed the witness and squared off in an attitude of defiance.

The jury was discharged when Judge Miller had granted the non-suit and Miss Delaney and her counsel had a little tilt, which resulted in her telling him she was done with him. Then she repaired to the office of Lawyer Harry Scovel, with whom she arranged to institute a new suit for trial at the December term. This suit will be for damages for breach of promise and for the \$150 per month.

TYPHOID DEFIED BY BRIDEGROOM.

A. E. Bradley Married While Suffering from the Fever.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 25.—Ten hours before his wedding was scheduled to take place Amos Edward Bradley, of this city, son of Frank T. Bradley, of Southington, Conn., told that he was suffering from typhoid fever. At first it was expected that the wedding would be given up. Invitations were recalled and plans for the event cancelled. Bradley called a halt. "If I am able to stand up I shall be married," he said. His physician, Dr. Skinner, in vain tried to dissuade him from his purpose.

This afternoon, when the hour for the wedding arrived, Bradley was taken from his bed at the Quinplace Club by his attendants, assisted into a hack and driven to the residence of his bride, Miss M. May Stannard, daughter of Fire Commissioner Loren M. Stannard.

As the Stannards had meanwhile resumed plans for the wedding most of the guests were present. After the ceremony the bridegroom, who was thoroughly exhausted by the ordeal, went back to bed. The wedding trip has been given up till his recovery.

DEWEY TAKES TITLE TO HIS \$50,000 HOME.

Brooklyn Patriot Gives the Last \$1,000 Needed for the Nation's Gift to the Fighting Admiral.

Washington, Oct. 25.—The house in Rhode Island avenue recently purchased for Admiral Dewey by popular subscription, was formally turned over to him to-day by Assistant Secretary Vanderlip and United States Treasurer Roberts, of the Dewey House Committee.

Mr. Fletcher, the owner, went to the Treasury Department this afternoon and presented the deed, which was immediately filed for record. The purchase price was about \$50,000. Two subscriptions were received to-day which completed the payment. One for \$1,000, came from Brooklyn and the other \$275, was received from Western Union Telegraph Company.

The Burning Love Letters.

My Precious Darling—Ever since you left last night I have felt woe and pain, and as I may not see you to-day, I must write and try to make my own dearest love understand me better. There was a time at first, dear, when I did not understand you, but since then it has been entirely different, and I am sure now I know just how you feel toward me and that you love me as no one else could.

I can write better than I can talk, so you must not think that I don't talk spoony because I do not love you enough.

My Darling—Now, my dear, I told you a long time ago that I did not understand you at all and I have always known it. You have set upon an ideal person and are trying to make me what you thought I was, and consequently, when I fall short of what you expect, you are disappointed.

My Darling Love—Yesterday your pretty calendar came and this morning I got your dear letter and the little book you sent me. I am very much obliged for both and am very glad you gave me what you did instead of spending your money on me. If you had it would have spoiled all the pleasure in receiving a gift from you. Much as I would like to see you, my darling, I do not think it would do for you to come here to-morrow. Now, come, write me a dear, sweet letter and be my darling love, as you have been so long.

My Own Darling—When I saw you I did not think it would have been this long before I wrote to you, but if you knew how busy I have been, you would understand that this is the first chance I have had to tell you how sweet and good you were on Wednesday. I wish you could get something to brace you up. You have had this cold entirely too long, and you look as if you felt anything but well. In the meantime I shall depend on you to write, and please do give me some encouragement, so I can think of the joy in store for me while I cannot see your dear self.

WANTED, 91 SCHOOL TEACHERS, QUICK!

Brooklyn Needs Them and Will Have to Advertise.

At the meeting of the central Board of Education yesterday the startling announcement was made by Commissioner Robertson that Brooklyn needs ninety-one teachers for 4,500 children and can't get them.

This has nothing to do with children who can't get into the schools at all. It refers to 4,500 children who are in and can't get teachers.

Mr. Robertson said that 224 letters had been addressed to licensed teachers and that no replies had been received. The need of teachers was most urgent, and he could only suggest advertising in the newspapers, since writing letters to teachers had proved futile.

The differences which exist between the Brooklyn Commissioners and Superintendent Maxwell cropped out again when the superintendent, in reply, said that 1,174 teachers were on the eligible list. He declared that the Brooklyn Borough Board made requirements such as no other borough made, one being that a teacher must have a year's actual experience. This barred fresh and capable graduates of the Brooklyn Training School and the New York Normal College.

Commissioner H. W. Maxwell, of Brooklyn, suggested that perhaps the small salaries paid by the Brooklyn Board had something to do with the difficulty in getting teachers.

But Commissioner Robertson insisted there were no teachers to be got at any rate, and the Board passed his resolution permitting him to advertise in the daily press for ninety-one female pedagogues. A letter was received from Controller Colver asking that in view of the increase of \$754,103.64 provided by the Acheam bill for teachers in the greater city, separate pay rolls be made out in order that those teachers receiving increases may be distinguished from those who are not. The letter was filed.

'PHILIPPINES SHOULD BE OURS,' SAYS CHAPPELLE.

"To Retire Under Fire Un-American and Absolutely Out of the Question," According to the Archbishop.

On Eve of Departure on His Mission as Papal Delegate He Strongly Supports Policy of National Expansion.

Congressional Forces For and Against the Administration's Course in the East Already Shaping Themselves.

ARCHBISHOP CHAPPELLE SAYS, "KEEP THE PHILIPPINES."

The anti-imperialists of this country who go to the extreme of advising that America should retire from the Philippines at this time are devoid of a conception of the actual meaning of the expression "national honor."

To retire under fire is un-American, and absolutely out of the question.

There may be even now an honest difference of opinion as to the good judgment displayed at the time by the adoption of the clause providing for the retention of the Philippines, but there can be no doubt as to our duty now.

I do not believe that the work of the Peace Commission was unwisely done. If we had not taken the Philippines Spain would certainly have sold them to some other power. America should hold them rather than some other power.

We have a large Pacific coast; therefore, we should have strategic positions in the Pacific. The islands are very valuable commercially, and, above all things, they furnish the key to the trade with China.

I firmly favor their retention by the United States—their retention permanently, if that should be the best advice derived from future events. They should be ours on moral, legal, commercial, sociological and religious grounds—Archbishop Chappelle's statement to the Journal correspondent in Washington yesterday.

Washington, Oct. 25.—Archbishop Chappelle, the Papal Delegate to the American insular colonies, has come out for the permanent retention of the Philippines, if events demonstrate that policy to be the best to be adopted by the United States.

He is in favor of expansion unqualifiedly. The Archbishop made a farewell call to-day on Secretary Root at the War Department, and later called at the State Department, where he had a talk with Secretary Hay.

After these visits the Archbishop made a statement as to his position with reference to the retention of the Philippines. This statement, when written out, was read by him and pronounced him correct.

To Withdraw Un-American.

The Archbishop says that for the United States to withdraw from the islands now would be un-American, and he emphasizes their importance to a nation which is destined to have the greatest share in the immense future commerce of the Pacific. Archbishop Chappelle, it is understood, was quite willing to make his views known on this important policy, as he will soon become a powerful ally of the Government, pledged to do all he can to bring about peace in the Philippines.

One of the Archbishop's greatest arguments will be to prove to the Filipinos the good intentions toward them of the United States Government, and that their best policy is to submit to the American army first and to trust the United States to give them the kind of government best adapted to their needs.

Settlement of Church Property.

He has also another mission to the Philippines, which relates exclusively to the settlement of questions of church property.

Archbishop Chappelle will take with him to the Philippines Father McKinnon, who served there as the chaplain of the First California Regiment. The Archbishop finds in Father McKinnon a most valuable assistant from the latter's knowledge of the Filipinos and their relations to the Church and the army.

R. C. Kerens, of Missouri, and Senator Atkins were in the city yesterday, and both, it is understood, conferred with the Archbishop.

BISHOP DOANE IS FOR EXPANSION

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 25.—Bishop Doane, of Albany, N. Y., in his address before the Protestant Episcopal Missionary Council, now in session here, supported the policy of the Administration in taking the Philippines under national protection. He said: "To my mind, there were but four unalterable alternatives."

"We were obliged either to leave the islands under Spanish control for a renewal of hostilities; we were obliged to leave them to destroy themselves in internecine strife; we could have left them to be fought over by European nations; or we could have assumed the position of protectors of the islands."

"I see no other conclusion, and the fourth alternative was the only one which ought to have been taken. We did take it, and this great trust must be administered."

HUSSARS FELL INTO A TRAP AND ALL WERE CAPTURED.

War Office Admits That the Entire Squadron Which Pursued the Boers Was Caught—British Forces Are Practically Penned Up in Ladysmith, but Re-enforcements Are Coming.

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LONDON, Oct. 25.—Dismay and consternation are the only terms which can describe the feelings of the British people on receipt of the news that eight officers and a squadron of the Eighteenth Hussars had been captured while pursuing the Boers, near Glencoe.

Nor is there any encouragement in the news from Ladysmith, which shows that the forces of General White are practically invested in the town by an army which greatly outnumbers the British.

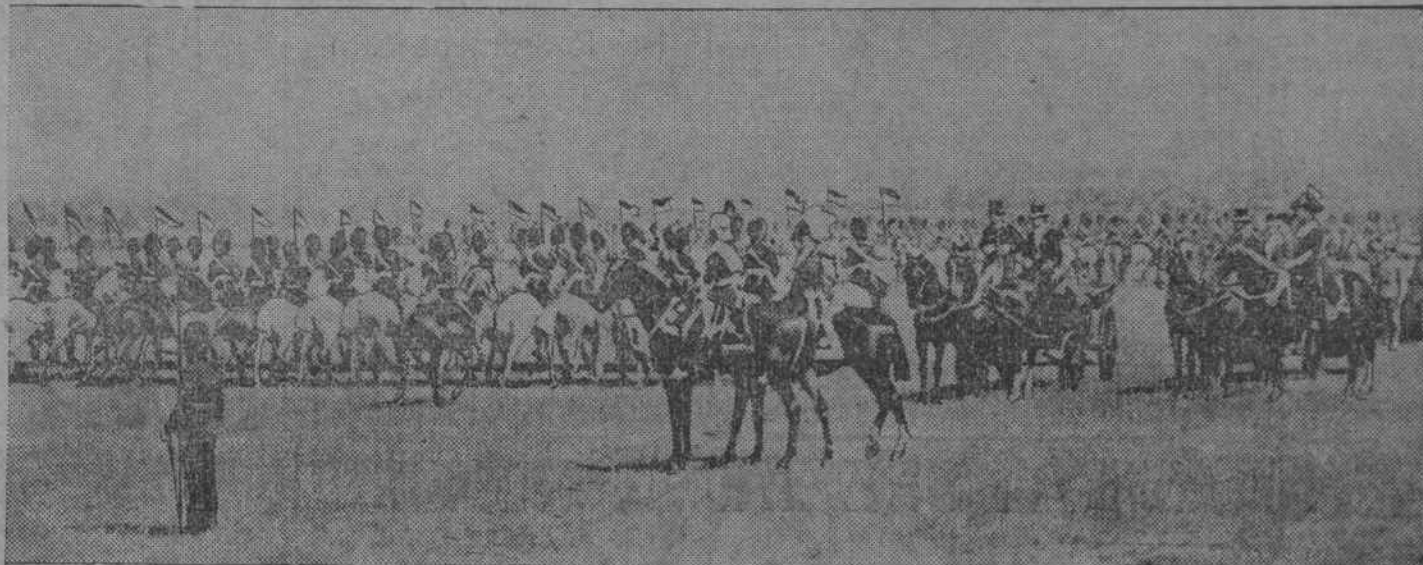
The retreat of General Yule from Dundee and Glencoe, and his desertion of the British wounded has not been explained, though it is generally conceded that the Boers must have attacked in force and surprised the British, thus forcing Yule to fall back upon Ladysmith.

The dispatches to the War Office undoubtedly clear all this up, but they have not been made public. The people are becoming severely critical and denounce Lord Wolseley's "coloring" of the dispatches. They demand that the reports shall be bulletined verbatim.

General White's "skirmish" of Tuesday at Rietfontein was really a pitched battle in which the British casualties were 110. It is believed that a great battle cannot be delayed very much longer in the vicinity of Ladysmith, and the absence of news induces many to believe that it is going on even now.

Germany is watching the British naval activity very closely, and Von Buelow, Admiral in Chief Tirpitz and Chancellor Hohenlohe have already held a conference on the subject. The feeling here is that more serious matters than the Transvaal war are impending.

The Italian active fleet has been ordered to concentrate at Spezia.



The 18th Hussars in Review at Aldershot Before Their Departure for Africa.



Rear-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford.

In the event of British trouble with allied Continental powers, it is said that he will in all likelihood take personal command of the great Mediterranean fleet and direct its operations.

MANCHESTER SAYS "IT IS A COALITION."

The Duke Tells the Journal That France and Russia Are Ready to Declare War on Great Britain, and This Explains the Naval Activity.

(Copyright, 1899, by the New York Journal and Advertiser.) To the Editor of the New York Journal: London, Oct. 25.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL YULE'S force has effected a junction with General White a short distance west of Sunday River, and General White holds all the strong positions on that line to Ladysmith.

This comes as a great relief to our minds, as the combined forces should be able to hold their own against either of the two big forces advancing against them, at any rate for the present, and that is what we need—time.

To my mind it is of the last importance that we should suffer no reverse of any kind in the next few days till reinforcements now on the way arrive.

I believe the juncture was made on direct representation from home as a measure of extreme caution against any such reverse and for these reasons:

Everything points to a European coalition standing with craned neck awaiting an opportunity, however slight, to step in. I will enumerate reasons for my belief.

First—The sudden decision for war and the ultimatum of extreme aggressiveness which would never have been presented by so experienced and skilful a statesman as Kruger to such a power as England without the hope of strong backing in Europe. I suggest even direct assurance to that effect.

Second—The putative calling out of the militia in England, a measure surely unwarranted by the gravity of the mere situation in South Africa.

Third—The movements of the British navy, namely, the Mediterranean and Channel squadrons, which have practically joined hands about Gibraltar, the former being strengthened and brought above normal strength by ships from the latter, which in turn are to be replaced by a special squadron now practically complete.

Further—The latest dockyard advices tell us that every available modern ship is to be called into commission.

And of what are these extraordinary preparations the counter-move? Obviously the sailing of the Russian and French fleets in the Black and Mediterranean seas, respectively, to points where a juncture would be a matter of hours.

That we are not alone in this belief is proved by two great facts—the extreme excitement in Germany and the hurried consultations of the Emperor with the Chief Admiral and the Chancellor; and secondly, and this is a most significant fact, that news has just been received of the mobilization of the entire Italian fleet at Spezia.

Mark this, for they make no concealment of the movements of the Russian and French fleets.

All these facts, I claim, if not forming proof, are at least the strongest circumstantial evidence in favor of my theory, which concisely is: FRANCE AND RUSSIA HAVE JOINTLY UNDERTAKEN AT THE FIRST FAVORABLE MOMENT TO PRESS THE CLAIM WHICH SHALL BE PUT



The Duke of Manchester.